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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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25X1

then polymerized in an auto-clave.

b. This polymer is precipitated and dried with mild heat in a rotary drier. It is then worked, under heat, in a masticator where plasticizers and modifiers are added. If necessary, pigments and fillers may also be added at this stage. The mixture from the masticator may either:

- 1) be dried and ground to a powder for the production of such moulded materials as buttons, toothbrush handles, combs, et cetera;
- 2) be heat tolled to produce artificial leather, sheeting, et cetera;
- 3) be extruded to produce wire insulators, flexible tubing, et cetera;
- 4) be dissolved, filtered, de-aerated, spun, stretched, set, oiled, twisted, and rewound on cones to produce continuous filament yarn suitable for fishnet twine, shoes, gloves, et cetera;
- 5) be dissolved into solution for coating textiles, et cetera.

5. [REDACTED] 25X1

6. [REDACTED] 25X1

[REDACTED] At present, the plant employs five Yugoslav technicians, and about two hundred workers. The small number of workers employed is due to the high level of mechanization.*

7. The electric power requirements of the plant are met by the plant's own thermo-electric power station, and by a high tension line linked with the Tito power station at Velika Gubavica, near Katun on the Cetinja River. Sea communications have been served by the construction of a special wharf at Kastel Sucarac. A normal gauge railroad track has been built linking the factory directly with the main Split-Zagreb line.

8. The factory was officially scheduled to begin production on 29 November 1949. By the end of 1950 it should have produced, among other things, about six million shoe soles, one million meters of coated textiles, and thousands of tons of insulators, flexible tubing, et cetera. However, up to the present, the factory has produced nothing, and this is because the [REDACTED] technicians and experts have not yet succeeded in mastering the chemical and technological problems of production in their local context. Difficulties have been found in refining NaCl suitable for electrolysis, and such chlorine as has been produced is of very inferior quality. If difficulties have been encountered at this relatively simple stage of production, it is scarcely surprising to note that polymerization of Vinyl chloride has not even begun. Apart from technological difficulties, one of the plant's biggest problems is the shortage of salt. Jugovinil requires one hundred tons of salt per day, a quantity beyond the production capacity of the Dalmatian salt industry. It is not surprising, therefore, that when Jugovinil began operating, salt almost disappeared from the Yugoslav market and the Dalmatian fish preserving industry was paralyzed. Jugovinil was therefore forced to import several thousands of tons of sea salt from [REDACTED]. However, the chemical constituents of [REDACTED] salt differed from Dalmatian, and the salt purification and electrolysis of salt solution processes had to be restudied and modified.

[REDACTED] Comment: Your attention is drawn to the discrepancy between the number of employees given in [REDACTED] and in this report.

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